United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 90th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 113 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1967 No. 159

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

He giveth power to the faint; and to them that have no might He increaseth strength.—Isaiah 40: 29.

O God, our Father, who art always the same, whose saving truth never lets us down and whose patient love never lets us go, make us conscious of Thy presence as in spirit we kneel before Thee in this morning moment of meditation. Speak Thou Thy word to us and give us ears to hear, minds to heed, and hands and feet to do Thy will in Thy way for Thy work.

Humble us in our pride, strengthen us in our weakness, and make us great in heart when we would be little in spirit that we may have joy in our endeavors and peace in our hearts.

Bless Thou our country and every institution, every person, every effort made which helps men to love one another and to live together in peace. May Thy kingdom come and Thy will be done in us now. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 3979. An act to amend section 6409 (b) (1) of title 39, United States Code, which relates to transportation compensation paid by the Postmaster General.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 678) entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Upper and Lower Chehalis Tribes of Indians in Claims Commission docket No. 237, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2310. An act to provide more effectively for the regulation of the use of, and for the preservation of safety and order within, the U.S. Capitol buildings and the U.S. Capitol Grounds, and for other purposes.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO LESOTHO

(Mr. O'HARA of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, yesterday marked the first anniversary of the indepnedence of Lesotho, located within the east-central part of the Republic of South Africa.

Slightly larger than the State of Maryland, Lesotho covers an area of 11,716 square miles. While her population is small, approximately 976,000, the literacy rate for this tiny but progressive country is said to be about 75 percent. The University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland is located at Roma, some 25 miles from Maseru, the capital of the Nation.

The economy of Lesotho is based almost exclusively on agriculture, a livestock industry, and the earnings of labor employed outside the territory. Very little manufacturing is done in the country. Cooperative organizations have been successfully established for agricultural marketing and credit, as well as cooperative savings society and a central banking and marketing union.

Owing to its geographical position, Lesotho, like Botswana and Swaziland, has strong economic links with South Africa, where so many of its people are employed and most of its exports are sold, and there is close cooperation over a wide range of practical matters. With the other two countries Lesotho is joined with South Africa in a customs union and uses South African currency. Her geographic location and heavy economic dependence on South Africa combine to make the territory extremely sensitive to political and economic developments in South Africa.

Americans will watch with interest Lesotho's endeavors to preserve the practical advantages of cooperation with South Africa without jeopardizing the full achievement and maintenance of its own national sovereignty.

The United States desires to expand and strengthen its present friendly relations with the people of Lesotho. It will encourage the country's progressive political, economic, and social development as a nonracial, democratic, independent nation.

To the King, Moshoeshoe II, the Prime Minister, His Excellency Leabua Jonathan, and Lesotho's Ambassador to the United States, His Excellency Albert Steerforth Mohale, and to all the people of Lesotho, may I express best wishes for a happy and prosperous future from my colleagues in the Congress and the people of the United States.

TEXAS FIRM INCREASES EXPORTS

(Mr. WRIGHT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Department of Commerce, under the direction of Secretary of Commerce Alexander B. Trowbridge, carries on an active program aimed at expanding American exports in world markets. Objectives of this program, as outlined by President Johnson, are to create more jobs and profits at home, while at the same time reducing the deficit in our international balance of payments.

This year, a Texas business firm, the Crown Machine & Tool Co. of Arlington, took part in a foreign trade show arranged by the Department of Commerce for the purpose of exhibiting American products to prospective buyers abroad. This show was held in London, England, and dealt with packaging machinery and materials.

The Crown Machine & Tool Co. was new to this market. Nevertheless, as a direct result of the show, the company, headed by James M. Harrison as presi-

dent, estimates that during the next 12 months it will make more than one-third of a million dollars in sales.

Furthermore, the company made contact with a number of potential sales agents to handle its products in this new market. This has been a most outstanding example of Government-business cooperation, and I am pleased to bring it to the attention of the Members.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE EVERETT M. DIRKSEN

(Mr. DORN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to pay tribute to a great American with whom I served in this body many years ago. I refer to the distinguished minority leader of the other body, the gentleman from Illinois, Senator DIRKSEN. I believe that he has exhibited and manifested great statesmanship in supporting our Commander in Chief, President Lyndon B. Johnson, when we are engaged in a nasty, dirty war 10,000 miles from the shores of this country.

I agree with the distinguished minority leader of the other body that those who lambast and demean the Commander in Chief, the President of this country, are demeaning the American people and the representative system, and holding up before the eyes of the world this great country for ridicule. The gentleman from Illinois, Senator DIRKSEN, is a dedicated, devoted American, who places the welfare of our Nation before any political party or political consideration.

The great majority of the American people are grateful to him for his loyalty, patriotism to our country and, his concern for our men fighting valiantly against Communist terror and aggression.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DORN. I am delighted to yield to the distinguished majority whip, the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the gentleman for his observation with reference to the statesmanlike address delivered by the minority leader of the other body the early part of this week, to the effect that castigating the President of the United States under these circumstances does nothing but give aid and comfort to the enemy at a time of national crisis. I commend the gentleman for what he said.

Mr. DORN. The distinguished whip is eminently correct and I appreciate his comments. I want to commend my friend and able leader from Louisiana for his outstanding leadership in supporting President Johnson during these times of national crisis.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DORN. I am delighted to yield to my friend, the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SPRINGER. I was just reading the statement made by the distinguished minority leader in the other body as the gentleman from South Carolina was speaking, and I would like to read one sentence from it, which is as follows:

> I think it was General Grant who said that the greatest aid for him was from none other than Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederacy, because he was interferring with Robert E. Lee and his tactics and his strategy.

Mr. DORN. I agree with my distinguished, able and beloved colleague, the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DORN. I yield to the distinguished minority whip, the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I want to add my thanks to the gentleman for again calling the attention of those who may not have noticed the remarks of the minority leader in the Senate the other day, and to the people of this country that at this particular time we, regardless of the party we belong to, do believe in supporting the President of the United States in these difficult and tumultuous times such as we face at this particular moment. I think the words of the Senator from Illinois, Mr. DIRKSEN, are well taken and I hope they will have the attention of the country.

Mr. DORN. I want to thank my distinguished colleague, the minority whip who himself is a great American in the tradition of Abraham Lincoln. I would say to my beloved fellow colleague of the Congress of the United States from Illinois, that his great and distinguished Senator DIRKSEN has taken his place in history alongside of the late Arthur Vandenberg, and with our former colleague who recently served so ably in South Vietnam, Henry Cabot Lodge, likewise a member of the other party, who is advocating unity in order to win this war and bring a maximum number of our boys home.

It little serves our fighting men in Vietnam for people in responsible positions to infer that their efforts are not fully supported here at home.

Mr. Speaker, I suggest that the Senator from Illinois, the distinguished minority leader of the other body, has exhibited the kind of statesmanship that should be emulated.

ECONOMIC AID TO GREECE

(Mr. EDWARDS of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, yesterday 52 Members of the House addressed a very important letter regarding the question of economic aid to Greece to four officials representing our Government. We took this course because we were informed that there was a delegation in Washington this week from the military junta now in power in Greece, seeking such aid.

We believe, Mr. Speaker, that it is most important for the United States to make very clear its opposition to the military takeover before it has time to become so entrenched that political and economic pressure from outside will be useless. That time, Mr. Speaker, is rapidly approaching. The news from Greece gets more shocking each day. Former Premier Canneloupoulos is under house arrest for breaking his promise not to criticize the colonels who seized power on April 21. A famous conservative newspaper publisher is also under house arrest because she refuses to publish under total censorship. This courageous lady, Mrs. Helen Vlachou, is charged with insulting the junta because she called them mediocre and ignorant people.

Mr. Speaker, I have requested consent to have our letter of yesterday printed in full with all of the signers immediately following these remarks. It follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., October 3, 1967.

Mr. GEORGE D. WOODS,
President, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
Mr. ANTHONY M. SOLOMON,
Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, Department of State.
Mr. HAROLD F. LINDER,
President, Export-Import Bank of Washington.
Mr. WILLIAM B. DALE,
Board of Executive Directors, International Monetary Fund.

GENTLEMEN: We understand that there is a delegation in Washington representing the present military dictatorship of Greece seeking economic aid.

In spite of assurances by those who have seized power that there would be an early return to constitutional government in Greece, there is no evidence to support such statements. In fact, the news of what is going on in Greece gets more ominous every day.

We would consider it most unfortunate if the United States were to give any respectability to the present regime by assisting with economic aid. Such a step would do most serious damage to our position, especially in Western Europe, as a nation which believes in and supports the right of people to elect their own government.

Sincerely,

DON EDWARDS, WILLIAM F. RYAN, BOB KASTENMEIER, PHILLIP BURTON, AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS, EDWARD R. ROYBAL, HENRY S. REUSS, THOMAS M. REES, HENRY HELSTOSKI, BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL, DONALD M. FRASER, ROBERT L. LEGGETT, JAMES H. SCHEUER, JEFFERY COHELAN, FRANK J. BRASCO, JOHN CONYERS, JR., JACOB H. GILBERT, ANDREW JACOBS, JR., CHAS. H. WILSON, JOHN G. DOW, JONATHAN B. BINGHAM, JOSEPH P. ADDABBO, ROBERT N. C. NIX, MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS, JOHN E. MOSS, JEROME R. WALDIE, HAROLD T. JOHNSON, PATSY T. MINK, JOSHUA EILBERG, LUCIEN N. NEDZI, WILLIAM D. FORD, LESTER L. WOLFF, CHARLES S. JOELSON, EDITH GREEN, JAMES C. CORMAN, JOHN A. BLATNIK, JOHN V. TUNNEY, RICHARD T. HANNA, LIONEL VAN DEERLIN, RICHARD L. OTTINGER, THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN, BERNIE SISK, BARRATT O'HARA, DANIEL E. BUTTON, ARNOLD OLSEN, FRANK HORTON, SEYMOUR HALPERN, OGDEN REID, WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE, WILLIAM J. GREEN, JOSEPH Y. RESNICK, GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.,
Members of Congress.

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 296 I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "nay." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PROGRESS IN SPACE

(Mr. PICKLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday marked the passing of the first decade of the space race. Since the Soviet Union startled the world with their sputnik in October of 1957, the United States has made far-reaching and far greater probes into the environs outside our relatively small world.

Earlier this week, the Texas State society and members of the Texas congressional delegation were afforded the opportunity to hear a lecture by Dr. George Mueller, Associate Administrator for Manned Space Flight at NASA.

Dr. Mueller is one of the foremost space program authorities in this country and I found his remarks to be exciting and prophetic.

So that our colleagues may have an authoritative recap of American space accomplishments in the past 10 years and take a glimpse of what is to come in the future, I have requested unanimous consent that they be inserted in the RECORD at this point:

REMARKS BY DR. MUELLER

It is a pleasure for me to be here tonight, and I would like to thank Congressman Pickle for inviting me to talk with you. I am privileged to deal with a number of distinguished members of the Texas delegation to Congress in my work with NASA. In particular, I would like to mention Olin Teague, Chairman of the Manned Space Flight Subcommittee, and Earle Cabell and Bob Eckhardt, of the House Space Committee; and, also, Chairman George Mahon and Bob Casey, of the House Appropriations Committee.

It is said that Texas is the richest political subdivision in the world, with the possible exception of the Russian Ukraine.

I am not an expert in that field but I am sure that in the field of Manned Space Flight, Texas is the leader in the Free World and it may even be ahead of Russia's Kazakhstan where the center of manned space flight in the USSR is located.

Many thousands of Texans working for dozens of Texas firms are creating through their research and development effort the new technology required for space exploration. One measure of Texas contributions may be made in terms of the $771,000,000 of work that your state's firms have performed on NASA's programs. In addition, Texas colleges and universities are not only conducting high level research for NASA, but are training future space scientists and engineers under NASA grants.

Texas is the birthplace of seven of our astronauts, more than any other state. (They are: Alan Bean, from Wheeler; Dr. Donald Holmquest, from Dallas; Dr. Edgar Mitchell, from Hereford; and Dave Scott, from San Antonio. Also the late Ed White, from San Antonio; Elliot See, from Dallas; and Ed Givens, from Quanah.)

In addition, five of the Astronaut's wives were born in Texas.

And, of course, Texas can lay claim to being the "home town" for all 56 of the astronauts, headquartered at the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston.

The Manned Spacecraft Center, of course, is one of the three major manned space flight field centers, and is charged with the triple responsibility of management, engineering and development of the Apollo spacecraft; direction of flight operations through the Mission Control Center; and conduct of astronaut training and operations.

Through the cooperation which has evolved among the Federal Government, industrial communities, and the academic community, the nation has made great strides in overcoming the early Soviet lead and in fulfilling our national goals in space. Tonight, I want to talk with you about these goals and the progress we are making in establishing an unquestionable pre-eminence in space. I will discuss the values of the space program and its relationship to other goals of our society. And I will review NASA's manned space flight programs, which constitute the largest and most complex engineering, scientific and technological undertaking ever attempted in the free world.

The Mercury and Gemini programs are now history. In these programs we conducted 16 successful manned flights, and logged 2,000 man-hours in space. This is about as much time as the average man spends on his job in a year.

In the Mercury and Gemini programs, we have learned to control missions and to operate manned spacecraft traveling in orbit at speeds of almost 18,000 miles an hour. Such a speed is fast enough to travel from Chicago to New York—or, from Beaumont to El Paso—in three minutes.

We have learned that man is able to live and work effectively in weightless space flight for periods up to fourteen days.

We have learned to rendezvous a manned spacecraft with another unmanned spacecraft.

We have learned to assemble these separate craft into a spacecraft cluster.

We have learned to employ such a clustered spacecraft to launch from one orbit to another orbit, thus enabling men to fly higher and faster than they have ever flown before.

We have learned some of the problems and promise of manned activity outside a spacecraft in a protective suit. This knowledge was gained through more than 12 hours—half a day—of experience in open space.

We have learned to make precision landings of manned spacecraft, within sight of the recovery ships.

We have learned that man can perform experiments in space. These have included such carefully timed actions as photographing an eclipse of the sun.

Finally, we have learned to manage and schedule such a program, following principles that permit us either to move forward rapidly to capitalize on progress or to accommodate unexpected setbacks.

The understanding we have gained from Mercury and Gemini is being applied to the Apollo program. The objective of Apollo is leadership in space. We are working to demonstrate that leadership by landing men on the moon and returning them safely to earth before this decade is out.

The Apollo problems are large. But so is the scope of the effort to solve them. Despite these problems I for one believe that we *can* achieve the mission objective of manned lunar flight and safe return in this decade.

The Age of Space began its profound impact on human affairs just 10 years ago this week—on October 4, 1957,—with the launching by the Soviets of Sputnik I, to a startled world, the impact of this event was as personal as a body-blow.

Since that time, however, our reactions as individuals have varied widely.

Let us remember that for more than a million and a half years there have been man-like creatures on this planet. And during all of these eons man has been confined to the thin membrane of his earth's atmosphere. Now, in just the past 10 years, man has broken these confines.

For some, the meaning of this achievement is seen only dimly and superficially. The purpose of space exploration and discovery are no clearer to many men in this age than they were in the days of Galileo.

Some persons are simply amazed, still reluctant to accept the reality that man has actually ventured into space. There are those who regard the exploration of space as impractical, or downright unnecessary, and who remain unconvinced that the results are worth the cost.

Others are struck with awe and wonder at the enormous distances—the moon 240,000 miles away, Venus 26 million miles away, the nearest star 25 million million miles.

Some see space as just another arena of battle and conflict between nations, with frightful new weapons of mass destruction.

Some, however, see space as a positive opportunity for international cooperation, a place where the nations of the world may work together in the exploration and exploitation of space for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of mankind.

Others see space as a vast unexplored domain to be developed for the economic and social benefit of mankind. The rich treasure to be obtained from space is just as real as spices from India, gold from the New World, or furs from the Hudson Bay.

Still others see space as an intellectual gold mine of new knowledge. New knowledge in the past has always had a profound effect on man's life on earth and on his intellectual horizons. Today, more than ever, man's survival depends upon how rapidly he accumulates and understands knowledge concerning both his environment and himself, and how effectively he learns to use that knowledge. Our reservoir of knowledge has become much more than a mere instrument for perpetuating our culture. It has come to be a prime index of our greatness, functioning not only as a source of our strength, but as a measure of our fitness to survive and grow as a nation. For today, knowledge, as well as guns and butter, measures the true power of modern states.

It is easy to understand how the more dramatic aspects of the space program sometimes tend to overshadow the fundamental purposes of the space effort. The excitement of lunar exploration has blinded many to the deeper purposes and far-reaching benefits of the nation's overall space program, and its deep impact on present and future generations.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has been chartered to develop and to demonstrate our country's capability for space exploration, and the landing of men on the moon has been established as one of the goals to accomplish this objective. To do this, NASA is developing the whole range of technology which gives us a manned space flight capability. This development, in turn will, I believe, provide benefits for every walk of life in our whole country.

The space program helps to demonstrate our preeminence in science and technology before all the nations of the world. It does for our free enterprise system what advertising does for individual business. It has an enormous, and to some extent, an unsuspected impact on our educational system, challenging and stimulating our youth to new standards of excellence.

A most important benefit of the space program is the economic stimulus of the

space investment. Space has created basic new industries for our economy and is creating many thousands of productive, useful jobs for our people. I am speaking not just of employment for engineers and scientists, but of jobs created for people of every skill in every kind of work.

Space has given us world-wide communications systems of great capacity. It is providing greatly improved weather forecasts and better navigation systems. Other immediate benefits are being produced in the form of new products. Whenever a laboratory develops a new scientific concept or a piece of hardware for space purposes, the probability is high that its development will turn out to have usefulness in everyday living.

Despite the normally long lead time from research to practical application, we can already see the beginning of the use of space technology in commercial products and processes.

The present list is long, so let me give you just a few examples. Lightweight plastics developed for use in rockets are being considered to cut the weight of railway tank cars in half. New metals developed by space researchers are being used in oil refineries where resistance to corrosion is required. Sealants developed for spacecraft seams are being used to caulk bathroom tiles and to seal automobile windows. New weather-resistant paint is on the market. A new crushable material used on the Apollo lunar spacecraft landing mechanism may be used to create crushable structures such as bridge abutments to cut down on traffic deaths.

A space-inspired device with truly down-to-earth applications is a chair that walks up and down steps. This unusual machine was conceived originally as a means for walking on the moon. Our plans for the walking chair have since been superseded by larger vehicles more suited to lunar exploration, but it is now being developed to replace the wheel chair on earth.

In the field of medicine, we have already seen many benefits stemming from the space program. One of these is the hospital adaptation of the tiny biosensors developed to monitor the physical condition of the astronauts during space flight. These biosensors are now being used in many hospitals to permit one nurse, seated at a central console, to monitor the condition of many patients at the same time.

Perhaps one of the greatest benefits that will come to mankind through our space research is a better understanding of the healthy human being under stress. The ordinary physician looks at many sick people in a normal earth environment; our space medicine people (many of them located at the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston), in their work with the astronauts, are able to monitor healthy people in the "abnormal" environment of space. By changing the environment, we are able to get a different view of the mechanism that is the human body. We are thus able to gain a better understanding of just what a healthy human being is, and how he can be kept healthy.

I would also like to discuss the role of space in our country when increasing emphasis is being placed on programs to better the economic and social conditions of less fortunate citizens.

In this connection, it is well to remember that the space program is being carried out on earth, in almost every portion of the country, and reaches into almost every corner of American life.

The direct economic impact of the space program is quite obvious. Not so obvious, but nonetheless real, are the more fundamental contributions of the program to the economic growth of the Nation and its various regional components.

The process of economic growth necessitates the rapid development, acceptance, and implementation of new technologies. In an economically developed nation such as ours, this is accomplished by invention and innovation. Thus, the Nation's efforts to push into the frontiers of space have accelerated materially a fundamental aspect of economic growth—the generation of new technology.

Further as the program contributes to the promotion of educational and intellectual ferment, a strong new force is added for the development and maintenance of social attitudes and behavior so essential to economic growth. The latter possesses particular significance for relatively underdeveloped regions of the Nation.

It is thus apparent that the space program is not in conflict with efforts to end poverty and improve human welfare. On the contrary, it contributes to the fundamental solution of these problems by bringing about advancement in economic and technological growth, giving people the opportunity to help themselves through new economic activities.

Congressman Karth, Chairman of the Space Science and Applications Subcommittee, emphasized this fact earlier this year when he declared, "Every nation in the world that fails to carry out an aggressive research and technology advancement program also fails to develop an economy that educates, feeds, houses, and clothes its people. That's why underdeveloped nations are underdeveloped."

But how, one may ask, will our space programs of today lead to these practical benefits that will come in the future? In other words, what must we do today to accomplish these wonders of tomorrow?

Let me try to answer this question.

You are aware that this nation has willingly made a sizable investment in the space program. This investment is in reality the seed for the future harvest in space. All of the future missions and benefits cannot now be identified, but I can tell you now what we plan to do in the next several years to capitalize on our space investment.

The President has proposed and the Congress has approved a modest program of new undertakings that will return maximum benefits to each of us here on earth at minimum additional cost. This program is called Apollo Applications. Its basic concept is to apply the people, industrial team, physical plant and space vehicles from Apollo, to explore how to use space flight for the benefit of people here on earth.

In this program, we are working on a number of ways to reduce the cost of space flight. One is by obtaining double use of the second stage of one of our rockets, the Saturn I. First it will be employed to propel the spacecraft into orbit. Then it will serve as a workshop and living space for the astronauts on long flights.

Another step is the repeated use of this workshop as an embryonic space station. The astronauts will return to earth at the end of a mission in the Apollo spacecraft, but the workshop will remain in orbit, waiting to be used again.

This workshop has an airlock to permit easy access to a ferry vehicle, and egress into space by the scientists and technicians who will be working in it. It is about the size of a small two-story home. Living quarters occupy about a third of the space. The remainder is devoted to a laboratory and maintenance area.

A third economy step planned is flights of increasing duration. It appears that we can obtain greater value per dollar from longer flights and we are hopeful that we can extend our stays in orbit to as long as a year.

A major objective of these flights will be the study of benefits here on earth. We already have operational weather satellites. The forecast you saw in this evening's paper was based in part on information returned to earth from space. But much more is possible. We plan to experiment with advanced equipment, which may help the weather services to forecast more reliably and for longer periods of time. All of this will bring closer the time when we can really do something about the weather, an objective that people in Texas would endorse right now.

Perhaps the most interesting of the areas of experiment in Apollo Applications is the observation and study of the earth's resources. We plan to fly sensing equipment to determine the status quo of crops and forests, establish the whereabouts of schools of fish at sea, prospect for ores and oil deposits, keep world maps current, and plan transportation routes. The analysis of the photographs taken from the Gemini spacecraft show a tremendous potential here.

Major research and development activity and studies by a number of Government agencies would be needed before such a system could be inaugurated. But the earth resources survey does seem to be a technically feasible way to help solve some of the most pressing problems of our growing world population.

From the brief description I have given of just a few of the forthcoming space missions, it can be seen that Apollo Applications will extend this country's capabilities in space. The program will be another step in the scientific and technological revolution that already has begun to change our whole way of living here on earth. Yet, like the three Princes of Serendip, the most important things we discover will not be those we set out to find.

All of us here are concerned for the progress of our society, and the space program shares in this objective. I believe, or I wouldn't be here, that the national space effort both directly and indirectly benefits us here on earth in all walks of life and all economic strata.

Man and particulary Texans have always shown curiosity, courage, and adventurous determination in probing and exploiting the unknown. Space exploration is our generation's new frontier. The nations that seize the leadership in the exploitation of this frontier will survive and grow. Those that do not will fall bebind. I hope we will see and seize the opportunity we have to lead in space. If we do our Nation's role and the role of Texas in this future is unlimited.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE TO HAVE UNTIL MIDNIGHT FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, TO FILE REPORTS ON H.R. 12066 AND H.R. 13094

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture have permission to file reports by midnight Friday, October 6, on H.R. 12066, a bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, to provide an additional source of financing for the rural telephone program, and for other purposes; and H.R. 13094, a bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

CO-OPS AID EXPANDED SOYBEAN PRODUCTION IN SOUTHEAST

(Mr. STUBBLEFIELD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STUBBLEFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the farmers of my western Kentucky congressional district—like the farmers of